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Item 9 of the provisional agenda
National adaptation plans

Information paper on the national adaptation plan process

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document provides information on the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, including on opportunities for support communicated by Parties, United Nations organizations and other organizations, in line with the provisions of decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36. It provides information on the progress made by developing countries in the NAP process and on support provided and received relevant to the NAP process.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. At its thirty-seventh session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) requested the secretariat to compile an information paper on the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, including on the opportunities to support the NAP process communicated by Parties, United Nations organizations and other organizations, in line with the provisions of decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, for consideration at SBI 41.[1]

2. By decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the secretariat, consistent with Article 8 of the Convention, to collect, compile and synthesize information needed by the SBI to monitor and evaluate the progress made in the NAP process, drawing upon information in accordance with paragraphs 32–35 of the same decision.

3. Also by decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 37, the COP requested SBI 42 to monitor and evaluate progress made in the NAP process, on the basis of the reports prepared by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 2 above, with a view to making recommendations to the COP, as appropriate.

B. Scope of the note

4. In decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 32–35 and 38, the COP:

(a) Invited Parties to provide information, through their national communications, on what measures they have undertaken and on support provided or received relevant to the NAP process;

(b) Encouraged least developed country (LDC) Parties, to the extent possible, to provide information on their NAP process through their national communications and other channels;

(c) Requested the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies under the Convention to include information in their reports on how they have responded to the requests made in that decision and on their activities relevant to the NAP process, as per their respective mandates;

(d) Invited United Nations organizations and multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to provide information on their activities to support the NAP process;

(e) Requested the secretariat to utilize and enhance existing databases, to include information on support and other activities under the NAP process, as appropriate.

5. This document is therefore based on the sources of information listed in paragraph 4 above, including: submissions from Parties and relevant organizations on the NAP process;[2] the NAP Expo, held in June 2013 and August 2014;[3] a meeting of the Adaptation

[1] FCCC/SBI/2012/33, paragraph 89.

[2] Submissions on experiences with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs, as well as information relevant to the formulation and implementation of NAPs (FCCC/SBI/2013/9, FCCC/SBI/2013/MISC.2 and Add.1 and FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.1).

Committee's task force on NAPs held in September 2014;[4] and a total of 43 sixth national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.[5]

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

6. SBI 41 may wish to consider the information contained in this document in the context of monitoring and evaluating progress made in the NAP process at SBI 42, as mandated by decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 37.

II. Overview of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

7. COP 16 established the NAP process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs, and invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.[6] Between 2011 and 2013 the COP adopted three decisions on NAPs,[7] containing mandates in relation to the framing, guidelines, financial and technical support, reporting, monitoring and review of the NAP process.

8. The following are the objectives of the NAP process:

(a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;

(b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

9. The initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs[8] provide the following elements of the NAP process:

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

10. The subsequent technical guidelines for the NAP process,[9] prepared by the LEG as mandated by the COP, are based on the elements listed in paragraph 9 above.

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[4] The NAP Expo took place on 8 and 9 August 2014 in Bonn, Germany. Representatives of Parties and relevant organizations gathered to share experiences and to discuss support for the NAP process as well as to identify gaps and needs. More information is available at <http://unfccc.int/8425>.

[5] The task force on NAPs met on 26 and 27 September 2014 in Bonn, Germany, with 17 representatives of United Nations agencies, relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations supporting the NAP process to discuss their experiences and to explore how organizations can best support the process. Further details available in document FCCC/SBI/2014/2, paragraphs 38 and 39.

[6] Further details on specific reports considered, and the information that was extracted, are available on NAP Central under support/database on support.

[7] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15 and 16.

[8] Decisions 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18 and 18/CP.19.

[9] Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

[10] Available in multiple languages at <http://unfccc.int/7279>.

11. Regarding the provision of both technical and financial support to the NAP process, the COP:

(a) Requested the LEG to provide technical guidance and support to the NAP process for the LDCs, and the Adaptation Committee to consider relevant modalities for supporting interested developing country Parties that are not LDC Parties, to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures.[10] It also requested the LEG to invite the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies under the Convention to contribute to its work in support of the NAP process;[11]

(b) Requested the LEG, the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies under the Convention to include information in their reports on how they have responded to the requests made in decision 5/CP.17 on their activities relevant to the NAP process, as per their respective mandates (see the annex for a table on activities relevant to the NAP process undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention);[12]

(c) Invited national and regional centres and networks to strengthen their programmes and engage in support of the NAP process in LDC Parties, at the regional, national and subnational levels, as appropriate, in a manner that is country driven and encourages cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders;[13]

(d) Invited Parties to strengthen their engagement with regional centres and networks, where possible, in the process of the formulation and implementation of the NAP process in LDC Parties;[14]

(e) Requested developed country Parties to continue to provide LDC Parties with finance, technology and capacity-building in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, including paragraph 18, and other relevant decisions of the COP;[15]

(f) Requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to provide funding from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to enable the preparation of the NAP process by LDC Parties,[16] and to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the NAP process by interested developing country Parties that are not LDC Parties;[17]

(g) Invited the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, bilateral and multilateral organizations and other institutions, as appropriate, to provide financial and technical support to developing country Parties for them to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures, consistent with decision 1/CP.16 and relevant provisions of the Convention;[18]

(h) Invited United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and bilateral and multilateral agencies to support the NAP process in LDC Parties and other developing country that are not LDCs, and, where possible, to consider establishing support programmes for the NAP process, to facilitate financial and technical support.[19]

12. Parties, Convention bodies and relevant organizations have been requested or invited to provide information on the NAP process through a variety of channels, as described in paragraph 4 above.

[10] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 13 and 30.
[11] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 17.
[12] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 34.
[13] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 18.
[14] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 19.
[15] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 20.
[16] Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 1(a).
[17] Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 4.
[18] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 31.
[19] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 23, and decision 18/CP.19, paragraph 5.

13. To date, various measures have been undertaken by Parties, Convention bodies and relevant organizations in relation to the NAP process, which are described in chapters III and IV below.

III. Measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the national adaptation plan process

14. As at 19 November 2014, 46 developing country Parties, mostly LDCs, had provided information on the measures that they have undertaken in the NAP process (see table 1 for a summary). Activities vary between countries, and the majority relate to the first element of the NAP process as referred to in paragraph 9 above. The measures are:

(a) Multi-stakeholder workshops to build momentum for and/or launch the NAP process in Benin, Jamaica, Malawi, Togo and United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) The stocktaking of available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, as well as the assessment of gaps and needs in relation to the enabling environment for the NAP process, in Cambodia, Lesotho, Niger and Togo;

(c) Discussions on launching work on assessing gaps and needs in relation to the NAP process in Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Senegal and Sudan;

(d) The development of road maps for the NAP process in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Togo and United Republic of Tanzania;

(e) The preparation of draft NAPs in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Sudan;

(f) Vulnerability and risk assessments and the appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options in Lesotho and United Republic of Tanzania;

(g) Various activities building up to the integration of climate change considerations into development and sectoral planning in Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Viet Nam;

(h) The establishment of a climate change adaptation strategy in the Republic of Moldova, which will also serve as a framework strategy that creates an enabling environment for certain sectors and ministries to integrate climate change adaptation activities and risk management actions into current and future sectoral strategies and NAPs;

(i) Preparing for the development of a system of indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation actions in Colombia.

15. Relevant information on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans can be found in document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14, prepared by the LEG and the Adaptation Committee.

Table 1

Summary of measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the national adaptation plan process

Element of national adaptation plan process	Number of developing countries	Measures
Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	5 (3)	Stakeholder consultations
	4 (4)	Stocktaking of available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
	10 (10)	Assessing gaps and needs in relation to the enabling environment for the national adaptation plan (NAP) process
	9 (8)	Development of road maps and strategies for the NAP process
Preparatory elements	2 (1)	Comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments
	3 (3)	Compilation of draft NAPs
	11 (4)	Integration of adaptation into national and subnational development planning
Implementation strategies	1	Development of implementation strategy for medium- and long-term adaptation
Reporting, monitoring and review	1	Monitoring indicators (preparation of)

[a] Figures in brackets indicate the number of least developed countries.

IV. Support provided and received relevant to the national adaptation plan process

A. Financial support

16. The GEF provided USD 2.19 million to the NAP global support programme for the LDCs for the period June 2013 to December 2014.[b] The programme is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) together with other partners, to support the LDCs under three pillars related to the NAP process: institutional support, technical support and knowledge brokering. Furthermore, the GEF communicated that many national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) projects that are funded through the LDCF contribute towards the objectives of the NAP process. As at 15 September 2014, a total of 158 NAPA projects had been approved by the GEF Council, with LDCF grants amounting to USD 882.7 million since 2007.

[b] See document FCCC/CP/2014/2. More information on the NAP global support programme is available at <http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/naps-ldcs>.

17. Developed country Parties communicated examples of the financial support provided by them to various developing country Parties for the NAP process, including the provision of support by:

(a) The United States of America for multi-stakeholder workshops in Jamaica and United Republic of Tanzania to lay the groundwork for the NAP process and for 11 West African coastal countries within the Economic Community of West African States to promote national action on adaptation planning and regional cooperation on coastal adaptation;

(b) Germany to Cambodia and Togo for the identification and assessment of institutional arrangements, programmes and policies and the capacity for the overall coordination and leadership of the NAP process, and to 12 Pacific Island countries to strengthen their capacity to cope with climate change;

(c) Austria to the Republic of Moldova to put in place its NAP process, contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies, and to implement priority adaptation actions;

(d) The European Union, through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), to Bhutan to enhance the resilience of rural households to the effects of climate change, to Malawi to alleviate poverty and enhance resilience, and to Pacific Island countries to contribute towards a coherent, coordinated, efficient and mainstreamed way of delivering climate change adaptation support at the national and regional levels.

18. Furthermore, developed country Parties communicated that there has been broader support provided to developing countries through a variety of means for adaptation activities that could contribute or build up to the NAP process, including that provided:

(a) By individual countries to developing countries;

(b) Through programmes such as the Africa Adaptation Programme, funded by Japan, GCCA under the European Union, and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, funded by multiple donors.

19. More information on the support provided by developed countries for the NAP process referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above is available on NAP Central.[21]

B. Technical support

20. The LEG, the Adaptation Committee and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) have provided technical support to the NAP process within their respective mandates as follows:

(a) The LEG has produced technical guidelines for the NAP process, conducted regional training workshops on NAPs, developed NAP Central and continues to undertake various activities in providing technical guidance and support to the NAP process. More information on the technical guidance and support provided by the LEG to the NAP process is contained in the reports of the LEG to the SBI;[22]

(b) The Adaptation Committee has worked on the consideration of modalities for supporting developing country Parties that are not LDCs and has established a task force on NAPs to serve as a panel within the Adaptation Committee to look at issues related to

[21] See NAP Central under Support/Support Tracker.
[22] Available at <http://unfccc.int/6099>.

NAPs.[23] More information on the Adaptation Committee's provision of support to the NAP process is available in the Adaptation Committee's annual reports to the COP.[24]

(c) The NWP has undertaken a compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes,[25] produced a synthesis report on methods and tools for, and good practices and lessons learned relating to, adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, and good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning,[26] and has compiled submissions from Parties and NWP partner organizations on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning.[27]

21. Other bodies under the Convention have also undertaken activities that are related to the provision of technical support to the NAP process. A detailed list of activities carried out by constituted bodies under the Convention that are related to the provision of technical support for the NAP process is provided in the annex.

22. Developed country Parties have provided technical support to developing country Parties for the NAP process, in addition to providing financial support. Table 2 provides examples of technical support provided for the NAP process and activities that are related to the elements of the NAP process.

Table 2

Examples of technical support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties for activities relevant to the national adaptation plan process (based on the sources mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 above)

Element of the national adaptation plan process	*Technical support*	*Target countries/regions*
Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning tool (Germany)	Cambodia, Mauritania, Togo, Tunisia and other countries
	Regional capacity development programme for adaptation in African-Caribbean-Pacific countries (European Union)	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) partner countries
	Setting up a geographic information system database (European Union)	Comoros
Preparatory elements	Supporting Pacific meteorological services to facilitate the use of climate science in adaptation planning (Australia)	Pacific region
	Climate data collection and development of scenarios (Netherlands)	Africa
	Training on vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning (United States)	Global
	Design of climate change strategies and policies and local adaptation plans	GCCA partner

[23] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 33 and annex I.
[24] Available at <http://unfccc.int/7584>.
[25] FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6.
[26] Document FCCC/SBSTA/2014/4.
[27] More information on the NWP is available at <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.

Element of the national adaptation plan process	Technical support	Target countries/regions
	(European Union)	countries
	Integrating adaptation into national policies and programmes (European Union)	Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Cameroon, India, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe
	Integrating climate risks, adaptation and policy frameworks into national development plans and budgets (Netherlands)	Peru
	Integrating adaptation into development policies (Japan)	Indonesia and Viet Nam
Implementation strategies	Introducing early warning systems (Spain)	Latin America
	Introducing observing equipment in river basins and technical support for activities related to evacuation, in order to reduce damage caused by floods (Japan)	Morocco
	Supporting forest restoration strategies and activities for increasing carbon stocks as well as combating loss of species (Austria)	Bhutan
	Providing simplified national adaptation frameworks and activities to build the resilience of local communities (Cyprus and United Kingdom)	Nepal
	Improving food security through adapted water- and energy-saving irrigation technologies (Liechtenstein)	United Republic of Tanzania
	Promoting the use of local knowledge and sharing of expertise on adaptation in mountainous regions (Switzerland)	Peru
Reporting, monitoring and review	Supporting the enhancement of monitoring and evaluation systems (Japan)	Indonesia and Viet Nam
	Setting up monitoring systems (European Union)	Chad and Seychelles

23. Responding to the request made by the COP for relevant organizations and agencies to consider establishing support programmes for the NAP process, to facilitate financial and technical support,[25] UNDP and UNEP established the NAP global support programme for

[25] Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 23, and decision 18/CP.19, paragraph 5.

the LDCs in collaboration with other organizations and agencies, with funding from the LDCF. Since its inception in 2013, the programme has provided technical support to the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. Yemen is currently requesting support from the NAP global support programme.[29] Table 3 shows the types of activity undertaken by the NAP global support programme since its inception.

Table 3

Types of activity implemented by the national adaptation plan global support programme as at 19 November 2014

Activity	*Countries*
Support for laying the groundwork for the national adaptation plan (NAP) process	Benin, Cambodia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Senegal and Sudan
Regional training workshops	All of the least developed countries
Country missions	Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Senegal, Timor-Leste and United Republic of Tanzania
Technical review of draft NAPs and road maps	Bangladesh and Burkina Faso

24. United Nations organizations and specialized agencies communicated the following programmes and initiatives that could contribute to the NAP process:

(a) The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Global Framework for Climate Services, which is a global partnership of governments and organizations for the production and use of climate information and services. Under the initiative, a project entitled "Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa"[30] was launched in 2013 to strengthen the production of user-friendly climate services for food security, nutrition, health and disaster risk reduction in Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) Capacity-building provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to enable the assessment of the long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture, as well as the provision of technical support for the implementation of risk management practices in the agriculture sector, such as the use of stress-tolerant crop varieties and soil and water conservation, to a number of LDCs and countries that are not LDCs;

(c) The public-health projects of the World Health Organization in the context of climate adaptation, which include: enhancing early warning and early action systems; building the capacity of national actors; providing pilot interventions for the reduction of specific health risks; and producing documents and sharing lessons learned on addressing the health risks associated with climate change;

[29] A list of the countries receiving support is available at <http://www.undp-alm.org/nap-gsp-countries>.

[30] Joint programme between World Meteorological Organization, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security and Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo

(d) The Global Water Partnership's work in supporting countries in the NAP process by: mainstreaming water security as a cross-cutting issue in Burkina Faso's draft NAP; taking stock of initiatives for mainstreaming climate change into development in the Niger; developing road maps; supporting a stakeholder consultation workshop on the NAP process in Malawi;[11] and organizing a regional workshop for South Asian countries on lessons learned in the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies in the water sector;

(e) An International Organization for Migration (IOM) project entitled "Migration, environment and climate change: evidence for policy", which provides new evidence for policymaking on migration, the environment and climate change, with particular emphasis on migration as an adaptation strategy. IOM has provided support to Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. The main activities for 2014 are: establishing working groups and meetings, which are crucial for identifying policy needs in order to integrate migration into adaptation planning; stocktaking of existing evidence and data; and developing a training manual, including a module on how to integrate migration into NAPs, with country-specific case studies.

25. Furthermore, various organizations are developing supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the NAP process. Some of the organizations have published their supplementary materials, while some have communicated their draft supplementary materials to the LEG for comment. Table 4 provides the current list of supplementary materials, some of which have been finalized, while others are to be finalized soon.

Table 4

Supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

Organization	*Supplementary materials*
World Health Organization	Mainstreaming gender in health adaptation to climate change programmes: User's Guide[a]
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Aligning national adaptation plan (NAP) processes to development and budget planning and the Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning tool[b]
Global Water Partnership	Water Supplement to the Technical Guidelines: Supporting the national adaptation plan process[c]
Conservation International	Tool for the integration of ecosystems into climate change adaptation planning processes
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	How to engage with National Adaptation Plans: Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies[d]
Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA)	Supporting NAP development with the PROVIA Guidance: A user companion[e]
Southern Voices on Climate Change	Joint principles for adaptation, a national adaptation policy assessment tool, and a civil-society guide to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group/NAP technical guidelines[f]

[11] Further information is available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/igo/165.pdf>.

Organization	*Supplementary materials*
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Draft supplementary guidelines to support the integration of agriculture into NAPs, and guidelines to support the integration of genetic diversity into climate change adaptation planning and NAPs
Convention on Biological Diversity	Draft document on promoting synergies in addressing biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues: linking NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans

[a] Available at <http://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/Mainstreaming_Gender_Climate.pdf>.

[b] Available at <https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/index.php/knowledge/mainstreaming/tools>.

[c] Available at <http://tinyurl.com/pynkvxw>.

[d] Available at <http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/File/IFRCGeneva/IFRCNationalAdaptionPlans.pdf>.

[e] Available at <http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Climate/PROVIA-NAP-user-companion-2014.pdf>.

Available at <http://southernvoices.net/images/docs/JointPrinciplesforAdaptation_v1.pdf>, <http://southernvoices.net/images/docs/JPA_Assessment_Tool_1.0-2.pdf> and <http://www.southernvoices.net/images/docs/SVA-CS-NAP-GuidelinesDraft.pdf>, respectively.

V. Concluding remarks

26. A number of developing country Parties, mostly LDCs, are undertaking various measures towards the NAP process. These are mainly around the first (laying the groundwork and addressing gaps) and second (preparatory elements) elements of the NAP process. The measures include multi-stakeholder workshops, stocktaking exercises, discussions to launch the process at national level, road maps and strategies for the NAP process, vulnerability and risk assessments. In addition, a number of channels to support the initial work on the NAP process have been put in place, including the support through the LDCF and the SCCF, the NAP global support programme, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and other organizations.

Annex

Activities relevant to the national adaptation plan process undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention as at 19 November 2014

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
Adaptation Committee					
Review of the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan (NAP) process on their applicability to developing country Parties that are not least developed countries (LDCs)	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30	2013	Developing country Parties that are not LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraphs 29 and 30
Establishment of the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs to address issues related to NAPs	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 94, 99 and 114; decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30	2013	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraphs 33 and 34
Contribution to the development of NAP Central through participation in the NAP Central Advisory Group	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 92; decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30	2013–2014	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 35; FCCC/SB/2014/2, paragraphs 42 and 66
Consideration of issues related to financing for NAPs	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 92; decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30	2013–2014	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2014/2, paragraphs 40 and 41
Consideration of support for NAPs, and how organizations can best support the process, through a meeting of the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs with representatives of United Nations agencies, relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations supporting the NAP process	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 92; decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 30	September 2014	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2014/2, paragraphs 38 and 39
Preparation of an information paper on	FCCC/SBI/2014/8,	2014	All Parties and	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, jointly with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	paragraph 107		organizations		
Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)					
Hands-on training workshop for the African region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Decision 5/CP.15, annex	November 2011	African region	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2012/12
Hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Decision 5/CP.15, annex	July 2011	Latin America and the Caribbean	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2012/17
Hands-on training workshop for the Asia and Pacific region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Decision 5/CP.15, annex	October 2012	Latin America and the Caribbean	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2012/32
Update of the CGE training materials on vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Decision 19/CP.19, annex	2014–2015	Non-Annex I Parties	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2014/17
Regional hands-on training workshop on vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Decision 19/CP.19, annex	2015	Non-Annex I Parties	Element B	FCCC/SBI/2014/17
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)					
Expert meeting to review draft technical guidelines for the NAP process	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 15	2012	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2012/27, paragraph 16
Preparation of the technical guidelines for the NAP process	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 15	2012	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/8, paragraph 14
Preparation of NAP poster, overview publication on the NAP process and NAP CD-ROM	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	2013	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 33
Identification of the support needs for the process of the formulation and implementation of NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 16	2012	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2012/27, paragraphs 17–19

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
LEG regional training workshop on adaptation for Asian LDCs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	20–24 August 2013	Asian LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/16
LEG regional training workshop on adaptation for African Anglophone LDCs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	29 July to 2 August 2013	African Anglophone LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/16
LEG regional training workshop on adaptation for Francophone LDCs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	18–22 March 2013	Francophone LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/16
LEG regional training workshop on adaptation for Pacific LDCs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	28 September to 3 October 2012	Pacific LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/16
Outreach on the NAP process through the NAP Expo	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	June 2013	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraphs 22–24
Outreach on the NAP process through the NAP Expo	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	August 2014	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2014/13, paragraphs 31–34
Development of NAP Central	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2014/13, paragraphs 28–30
Regional training workshop on NAPs for Pacific LDCs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	November 2014	Pacific LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2014/13, paragraph 24
Engagement in the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 33
LEG technical meeting on NAPs	Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 6; decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 12	February 2014	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2014/4, paragraph 3
Preparation of an information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, jointly with the Adaptation Committee	FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 107	2014	All Parties and organizations	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14

Activity	*Mandate*	*Period*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process*	*Reference(s)*
Engagement in the NAP global support programme for the LDCs	Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 6; decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 12	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2013/8, FCCC/SBI/2013/15, FCCC/SBI/2014/4 and FCCC/SBI/2014/13
Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change					
Undertaking of a compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes	Decision 6/CP.17, paragraph 7	2012	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBSTA/2012/INF.6
Preparation of a synthesis report on methods and tools for, and good practices and lessons learned relating to, adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, and good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning	FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraphs 20 and 21	2014	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBSTA/2014/4
Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)					
Engagement in the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 94, 99 and 114	Ongoing		Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 33
Second Forum of the SCF, on mobilizing adaptation finance	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(a)	21 and 22 June 2014	Bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance	Whole process	FCCC/CP/2014/5 contains an executive summary; the full report on the forum is available at <http://unfccc.int/8138>
Technology Executive Committee (TEC)					
Engagement in the Adaptation Committee's task force on NAPs	Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 94, 99 and 114	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 33

Action	Mandate	Period	Target group(s)	Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process	Reference(s)
Review of the status of implementation of the results of technology needs assessments (TNAs) and the interlinkages between the TNA process and national climate policy-making processes, including NAPs	Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121	2013	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2013/1
In-session TNA workshop, as part of the 8th meeting of the TEC, to discuss possible linkages between the TNA process and other planning tools under the Convention, such as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and NAPs	Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121	March 2014	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2014/3, paragraphs 36–38
Preparation of a TEC Brief on the possible integration of the TNA process with the NAMA and NAP processes	Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121	October 2013	Developing countries	Whole process	Available at <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_column/1/4885c880fb54a6b6ed32a3b7e1bc947262a425ca584ac840ab4a59806d7e58d.pdf>
Development of key messages for the Conference of the Parties (COP) with regard to TNAs and technologies for adaptation related to NAPs	Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121	2014	COP	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2014/3, paragraphs 6–11